NATIONAL LIBRARY of MEDICINE

NEWS

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New charge structure announced

Moratorium Lifted for New Online Centers

The National Library of Medicine is again accepting applications from institutions that wish to have direct access to the MEDLARS/MEDLINE bibliographic retrieval system. A moratorium had been announced late last year (December 1979 *NLM News*) as a temporary measure because of limitations in computer capacity.

New users can now enter the system through the State University of New York at Albany, NLM's backup computer facility. This facility has increased its computer capacity and has mounted additional NLM data bases for online retrieval. All new users will initially be required to use the SUNY service exclusively. The following NLM online data bases are now available at SUNY: MEDLINE, TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS, TDB, MeSH, and all backfiles.

In addition to SUNY's enhanced capacity, NLM has taken a number of steps to improve its own computer capability. A third copy of ELHILL (the computer program for MEDLARS) has been added and will improve response time for users of the service at NLM. Other technical and administrative adjustments are being made to alleviate peak workloads.

Revised Charges

There are major changes in the charging structure for the TOXLINE, TOXBACK, and CHEMLINE files. These changes reflect a two-step increase in the average royalty charges assessed by proprietary data base owners (Chemical Abstracts Service, BIOSIS, and the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists), who are paid for the use of their records in TOXLINE, TOXBACK, and CHEMLINE. The new rates for these three files apply to all users and are effective July 1, 1980: $13 per connect hour (nonprime time), $20 (prime time), and $0.21 per offline page. On October 1, these rates will be raised to $21, $28, and $0.27, respectively.

There is no change in the connect-hour charge for all other NLM data bases; however, on July 1, the offline page charge for these files will increase to $0.15.

Accompanying these rate changes is a change in the designation of prime time to 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday. All other periods of service are nonprime time.

Although the problem of limited computer capacity has not yet been solved, NLM is confident that SUNY's increased capacity will permit growth of the network in the short run. *All* online users are encouraged to use the SUNY connection whenever possible. SUNY's service, including response time, is effective and efficient.

Institutions interested in joining the MEDLARS/MEDLINE network may request an application kit from their Regional Medical Library or directly from the MEDLARS Management Section, Bibliographic Services Division, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD 20209. Further information is also contained in the NLM Online Services Program Policy Statement elsewhere in this issue.

NATIONAL LIBRARY of MEDICINE
NEWS

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Serial Gap List

NLM is soliciting the help of the medical library community in filling gaps in our serial collections. If you can provide any of these items we would be most grateful. Please address them to:

National Library of Medicine
TSD-GAPS
Bethesda, Maryland 20209

American Archives of Rehabilitation Therapy 12: 2-4, 1964; 13: 1-4, 1965; 14: 1-4, 1966; 15: 1-4, 1967;

American Archives of Rehabilitation Therapy 12: 2-4, 1964; 13: 1-4, 1965; 14: 1-4, 1966; 15: 1-4, 1967; 16: 1-4, 1968; 17: 1-4, 1968; 18: 1-4, 1970; 19: 1-4, 1970; 20: all, 1971; 21: 1-4, 1972; 22: June, 1974; 26: 2, 1978.

General Dentistry 25: 3-6, 1977

JPEN. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition 1: 4, 1977; 2: 1-3, 5, 6, 1978

Medical Information Bulletin; Iowa Chapter; Arthritis Foundation 1: 1-12; 2: 1-12; 3: 1-12; 4: 1-12; 5: 1-12; 6: 6-12

Moscow University Biological Sciences Bulletin 32: 1, 2, 5, 6, 1976

Nassau Medical News 42: 5, 1970; 43: 10, 1971

National Prescription Audit, National Hospital Survey General Information Report 1967-1971

New Hampshire Bulletin on Alcoholism 12: 5, 6, 1963; 13: 2-6, 1964; 14: 2, 1965

Northwestern Druggist 79: 12, 1971; 80: 1, 1972

Notas Terapeuticas 56: 1, 1963

Occupational Health Activities No. 6

Older American Reports Nos. 2-5; Nos. 7-24, 1977

Soviet Journal of Bioorganic Chemistry 3: 6, 9, 1977; 4: 9, 10, 1978

Cooperation in Technical Processing

The three national libraries (Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine) have continued their series of joint meetings on cooperative technical processing (*News*, June and October 1979). These meetings have focussed on overlapping acquisitions in medicine, veterinary science, and agriculture, as well as on developing plans for cooperation in cataloging this material.

A subcommittee was appointed to analyze the collection development and acquisitions policies of the three libraries, and its recommendations to the larger group on March 17 have led to plans for identifying a limited area of the medical literature which could serve as a test model for cooperative acquisitions and cataloging. It was recommended that the actual test phase begin after the adoption of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR2) in January 1981.

The Library of Congress has agreed to provide foreign language expertise to NLM and NAL to assist in cataloging certain materials. NLM is currently identifying those language groups for which such assistance will be most beneficial.

NMAC Teaching Units Available

The teaching units listed below, which were developed for NLM's National Medical Audiovisual Center by the University of Kentucky, may now be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (Springfield, VA 22161). The first two are "unit prototypes"—designed primarily for use by instructors in developing their own courses. The third, developed by the College of Dentistry, is a handbook describing a five-step method for integrating biologic science with clinical procedures, particular disease entities, or clinical conditions.

- *Gingival Disease of Microbial Origin*. $7 ($3.50 microfiche). PB80-144157.
- *Free Soft Tissue Autograft*. $7 ($3.50 microfiche). PB80-144330.
- *A Method for Developing Integrated Biologic and Clinical Dental Science Teaching Units*. $9 ($3.50 microfiche). PB80-144348.

Consultants Review MEDLARS III

On February 28-29, a group of consultants met at NLM to review the Library's plans for MEDLARS III. This is one of a series of such meetings involving various segments of the health-science, library, and information communities. Earlier in the month a group of hospital librarians met at NLM (*News*, February 1980).

The 11 consultants were briefed on the major components of the planned system by members of NLM's MEDLARS III Task Force (these briefings were essentially similar to those described in the *News* last month). The consultants then met in two subgroups: bibliographic processing/search and retrieval, and document delivery/networking. Their specific recommendations have not yet been put in final form, but it may be of interest to our readers to mention several of the broad issues that were discussed.

The reviewers agreed that it is of utmost importance for NLM to set priorities among the many functions planned for the system. The various MEDLARS III components should be carefully defined and the pros and cons of each laid out. In doing this it will become clear whether research is needed before a function can be implemented.

The reviewers pointed out that the relation was not clear between MEDLARS III and *non*bibliographic data bases (such as the Lister Hill Center's "knowledge base program"). It was agreed that the capabilities of MEDLARS III to handle nonbibliographic data bases should be addressed, but that such capabilities should not adversely affect the basic requirements for bibliographic services.

There was considerable discussion about hardware that might be needed for MEDLARS III, including the desirability of having separate hardware for the internal NLM processing and for the external network and retrieval services. An important factor in selecting hardware will be the state of the technology at the time of implementation. The 1980s will be a decade of rapid technological development and it is difficult to answer such questions at this time. The group recommended that issues such as separate hardware and medium of access be examined carefully before any final decisions are made.

Another subject that prompted much discussion was that of direct "end user" access to the system. Among the points made here was that users were becoming increasingly comfortable in dealing with online searching and that there are a number of aids being developed to help online users. Even so, there seemed to be general agreement among the consultants that professional intermediary searchers would be required to take fullest advantage of the system for comprehensive or difficult searches.

Although there are many facets of the proposed system that require further study, the group agreed that the approach of NLM was reasonable as well as ambitious, and that there is every reason to believe that MEDLARS III can be successfully implemented.

Participants: Eric Antilla, University of Toronto Library Automated System (UTLAS); **Michael Cooper**, School of Library and Information Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles; **Raymond DeBuse**, Washington Library Network; **David C. Hartmann**, Library of Congress; **C. Lee Jones**, Council on Library Resources; **Sally H. McCallum**, Library of Congress; **Davis McCarn**, Online Information International, Inc.; **James Rush**, Ohio College Library Center; **John Schroeder**, Research Libraries Group; **James Williams**, Wayne State University and Member, Board of Regents, NLM; **Martha Williams**, University of Illinois and Member, Board of Regents, NLM.

Geographic Subheadings in the Index-Catalogue

Because of the interest shown by historians in pursuing their subject in particular geographic areas, the History of Medicine Division has recently compiled a list of subject headings that have geographical subdivisions in the first and second series of the *Index-Catalogue*. Copies of the list may be obtained without charge from the Chief, History of Medicine Divison, NLM.

Included with this issue...

In response to a suggestion from a *News* reader, we are reproducing several NLM Fact Sheets. You are encouraged to photocopy these (as well as other portions of the *News*) for dissemination to staff within your organization. A list of other Fact Sheets and brochures available from NLM's Office of Inquiries can be found on page 13 of the January 1980 *News* Publications Supplement.

NATIONAL LIBRARY of MEDICINE
FACT SHEET

Bethesda, Maryland 20209 April 1980

HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION

The Library's resources for historical scholarship in the medical and related sciences are among the richest of any institution in the world. Collected over many years, they include, in addition to rarities, exhaustive materials for the support of studies in the history of human health and disease.

Collections

The History of Medicine Division (HMD) holds:

- All of the Library's material printed before 1871 plus thousands of later pamphlets and dissertations, totaling close to 500,000 pieces. About 70,000 of these were printed before 1801.
- Eighty early western manuscripts (before 1600) and microfilm copies of about 600 manuscripts in European libraries.
- Modern manuscripts, numbering an estimated 850,000 items, including about 200 oral history memoirs.
- Prints and photographs, including portraits, pictures of institutions, caricatures, genre scenes, and fine graphic art in a variety of media illustrating social and historical aspects of medicine. About 70,000 items.
- Small special collections of Arabic and oriental medical literature.

Services

All of the material in HMD is available for use in the Library, except certain modern manuscripts which are under temporary restrictions imposed by donors. Most is also available for use outside the Library in one form or another. The chief exceptions are microfilms of manuscripts owned by other libraries, modern published microform photocopies of early works, noncirculating reference works like dictionaries and bibliographies, and most modern manuscripts.

Printed works in the historical collection may generally be borrowed by libraries in the United States through interlibrary loan, usually as microfilm or other photocopy. Requests for works printed before 1871 may be sent directly to the History of Medicine Division, NLM, without being routed through the Regional Medical Library system.

In most cases, duplicate microfilm copies of early printed books (except serials) in HMD may be purchased by libraries or directly by individuals who may need them for longer than the usual loan period. Because of limitations on personnel and other resources, however, it is not possible to supply microfilm for purposes of building libraries, either personal or institutional. Requests for film copies should be limited to those items for which there is a specific research need.

Manuscripts are not lent outside the Library in the original. Early manuscripts may ordinarily be copied on microfilm. More recent collections, because of their size, copyright, and possible donor restrictions, usually cannot be copied in their entirety. Each request must be considered individually and those interested should write directly. Generally, it will be necessary for investigators to visit the Library if they wish to undertake extensive research in the modern manuscript collection.

The Library does not lend material from the Prints and Photographs Collection. However, photographic prints and slides are regularly prepared for a fee as a special service. Patrons who cannot visit the Library may write stating their needs and HMD will attempt to provide them with lists of available pictures on the subjects of their

interest. Requests should be defined as carefully and narrowly as possible. Slides and photographs of title pages, illustrations, and other special pages in books may also be ordered.

HMD is able to give only limited reference service. Insofar as possible, it will attempt to answer specific questions about material in the collection, but general questions on subjects relating to medical history cannot be answered, nor can extensive bibliographies on medico-historical topics be prepared. Citations to material published since 1964 may be found in the Library's annual *Bibliography of the History of Medicine*. Citations published since 1970 may also be searched online through NLM's computerized information system. A separate data base called HISTLINE (History of Medicine Online) has been developed for this purpose.

Finding Guides

Card catalogs for virtually all of HMD's holdings — printed, manuscript, and pictorial — are available for use at the Library. In addition, guides to much of this material have been published. Dorothy M. Schullian's *A Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library* (1950) and Richard J. Durling's *A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine* (1967) with Peter Krivatsy's *Supplement* (1971) list all books printed through 1600 (except recent acquisitions). Works printed between 1701 and 1800, except dissertations, are listed in *A Short Title Catalogue of Eighteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine* (1979) compiled by John B. Blake. The best published guide to other printed works in HMD is still the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, U.S. Army* (61 volumes in 5 series, 1880-1961), now the National Library of Medicine. This should be supplemented for seventeenth century holdings by *The National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints* and for nineteenth century holdings by the series of NLM catalogs published since 1950. A special catalog of the seventeenth century collection is in preparation.

The most nearly complete list of NLM's early western manuscripts is in Seymour DeRicci and W.J. Wilson's *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts* (1937) and its *Supplement* (1962) by C.U. Faye and W.H. Bond. Many are described more fully in Schullian's *Catalogue*, which also includes a section on HMD's Arabic, Persian, and related manuscripts, prepared by Francis E. Sommer. Cataloging data for modern manuscripts are reported to and published in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*.

* * * *

Because the collection is so large, valuable, and multifarious, it is impossible to set forth in this brief account all the possible conditions and exceptions governing the use of each and every item. There may be individual exceptions in special circumstances to almost any of the policies stated above. In every case, however, the guiding principle is to make the historical resources in HMD as widely available as possible for purposes of research, consistent with the Library's obligation to preserve and protect the collection not only for present but also for future scholarly use.

For additional information write to:
History of Medicine Division
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, Maryland 20209

Price Change for Special Photographic Services

The recent increase in prices of photographic materials and other inflationary factors has forced NLM to increase the fees it charges for special photographic services. These services—including the reproduction of original prints and photographs, and illustrations, title pages, or other special pages or leaves in books and manuscripts—are now priced as follows:

- *Photograph, black and white*
  Paper size: 8" x 10", glossy — $6.00
  8" x 10", matte — $6.00
  11" x 14", matte — $10.00
  16" x 20", matte — $12.00
- *Film slide, 35 mm., black and white or color* — $4.50
- *Copy negative, black and white, 4" x 5"* — $7.50
- *Color negative, 4" x 5"* — $12.50
- *Color transparency, 4" x 5"* — $12.50

NATIONAL LIBRARY of MEDICINE

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Bethesda, Maryland 20209 April 1980

NLM Online Services Program Policy Statement

I. Network Objectives

Consistent with its legislative mandate and recommendations of the Board of Regents, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) is committed to the development and operation of an online services network. The objectives of the network are to provide:

- Rapid and efficient delivery of bibliographic and other literature-based information.
- Cost effective online services complemented by efficient document delivery through participating members.
- Equal network access, to the extent possible, while serving the basic purpose of support to health care delivery, education, and research.

II. Service Policies

A. General

The NLM approves new users, maintains overall systems management and provides supporting services such as training and assistance to users. The Regional Medical Libraries (RML) provide applications to potential online users, assist new users, and otherwise support network services in their regions.

B. User Admittance and Classification

In order to effectively and efficiently utilize the limited computer resources of NLM, a priority access system is established. As capacity permits, new users will be admitted to the system. Preference will be given to high priority health institutions and, where possible, Priority II institutions will be admitted. At any time, Priority II users might be restricted from use of the system, particularly when computer capacity is strained. Institutional users are classified as follows:

Priority I

- Direct Patient Care Facilities
- Health Professional Educational Institutions
- Organizations Primarily Engaged in Health Protection Activities
- Federal and State Health Agencies

Priority II

- Other Educational Institutions with Health or Information Science Programs
- Other Federal, State and Local Agencies not in Priority I
- Societies, Foundations, and Other Organizations with Secondary Health Responsibilities

Individuals are encouraged to use NLM online systems through established institutional centers, but may apply for access codes in unusual cases.

C. Responsibilities of Members

1) Online centers agree to send at least one individual for NLM sponsored training in the use of NLM's online system. NLM reserves the right to waive training for qualified individuals who demonstrate significant online experience or on-the-job training.

2) Online centers agree to provide access to all users commensurate with available resources.

3) Service costs may be passed on to the individual requester. Where charges are imposed, they must clearly distinguish that portion which represents NLM charges, such as connect-hour and page costs, from the charges levied by the network participants.

III. Prices

Consistent with the National Library of Medicine Act (Section 383), the NLM Board of Regents has established a domestic pricing policy permitting NLM to recover costs associated with the direct provision of services. Such costs include communications, back-up computer services, and user fees for data bases from other organizations. The Board of Regents has delegated to the Director of the National Library of Medicine the authority to set prices at the level required to ensure effective and efficient management of the system and the authority to establish priorities for users. To the extent practicable, such costs recovered from member institutions will be independent of their geographic location.

NATIONAL LIBRARY of MEDICINE

FACT SHEET

Bethesda, Maryland 20209 April 1980

Toxicology Information Program

The Toxicology Information Program (TIP) was established as a result of recommendations made in 1966 by the President's Science Advisory Committee report on the "Handling of Toxicological Information." TIP was installed in 1967 at the National Library of Medicine. General objectives of the Program are: (1) to create computer-based toxicology data banks from the scientific literature and from the files of collaborating industrial, academic, and governmental agencies; and (2) to establish toxicology information services for the scientific community.

Toxicology information services are presently being implemented in several ways: query response, publications, and through various online information retrieval services. For the first of these, TIP has created the Toxicology Information Response Center (TIRC) at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Literature searches are performed there for a service fee of $30/hour. Search requests should be addressed directly to: Director, TIRC, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box X, Bldg. 2024, Oak Ridge, TN 37830, phone 615/576-1743; FTS 626-1743. TIRC also prepares special annotated bibliographies (sold through the National Technical Information Service) and state-of-the-art reviews on topics of current interest.

Computerized Services

TIP also provides toxicology information to users via online, interactive retrieval services. One such service, called TOXLINE, is an information retrieval tool for the areas of environmental pollution, occupational health and safety, pharmacology, toxicology, medicine, and related biosciences. The service is accessible via terminals, through national telephone-based communications networks that connect users to the computer at NLM.

As of January 1980, TOXLINE, contained some 673,000 bibliographic citations, with abstracts and index terms, referencing the scientific literature from 1974 to present. Pre-1974 information is in a backfile called TOXBACK which contains about 400,000 records available through offline searches. These files include citations, abstracts and MeSH terms from MEDLINE (1968-present), abstracts from Pesticides Abstracts (1966-present), Chemical-Biological Activities (1965-present), International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (1970-present), citations, and index terms from the Environmental Mutagen Information Center File (1968-present), the Environmental Teratology Information Center File (1950-present), and abstracts about ongoing research in toxicology from the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange database (1979-present).

Another service, CHEMLINE, is a chemical dictionary file that allows online search and retrieval of more than 800,000 chemical substance names representing some 440,000 unique substances. CHEMLINE is derived primarily from the registry files of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and contains in online searchable form: CAS Registry Numbers, molecular formulae, preferred chemical nomenclature, and nomenclature fragments, generic and trivial names, and locator designations which point to other files in the NLM system containing information on a given chemical substance. Some records also contain MeSH terms and ring structure information. CHEMLINE includes records for the 43,000 substances on the Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory. The system allows for online, sub-structure searching and serves as an aid file for TOXLINE, MEDLINE, RTECS, and TDB users.

In cooperation with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the most current version of their publication *Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances* (RTECS) is available in structured, easily searcha-

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ble format as an NLM online service. This file, which is updated quarterly, contains chemical identification, toxicity data, and standards and regulations for some 37,000 chemical substances.

The Toxicology Data Bank (TDB), an online, interactive data retrieval service, contains data on selected chemicals to which humans are exposed and which present actual or potential health hazards. Collected data include chemical and physical properties; analytical methods; animal and human toxicology; production, uses, and shipment methods; environmental hazards; and explosive and fire potential. The data are evaluated by an *ad hoc* group of experts in toxicology selected from the NIH Toxicology Study Section. As of January 1980, the TDB included some 1500 compound records plus references to another 1000 compounds in various stages of development.

These computerized services are available to all users of the NLM online system. The current fee for using TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, RTECS, TDB and other NLM files is $15/hour of computer connect time during the prime times of 10:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m., EST, and $8/hour at all other times. Offline printouts cost 12 cents per page.

Collaborative Projects

Under the sponsorship of the Toxicology Information Subcommittee of the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Environmental and Related Programs, TIP performs a number of toxicology information tasks which result in products or services. These are: (1) TOX-TIPS (Toxicology Testing-in-Progress), a monthly current awareness bulletin that provides information contributed voluntarily by industry, academia, and government agencies on toxicity testing projects and epidemiology studies (available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS); subscription $35 domestic, $70 all others); (2) *Toxicology Research Projects Directory*, a monthly publication, also available from NTIS, that provides information each year about some 12,000 on-going research projects in toxicology, taken from the files of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange (subscription $65 domestic, $130 foreign); and (3) LADB (Laboratory Animal Data Bank), an online interactive data retrieval and analysis service for many categories of evaluated baseline data from studies using various species and strains of laboratory control animals. LADB allows scientists, breeders and other managers of laboratory animal research to retrieve and statistically analyze baseline data. Most of the data collected are not found in the published literature. Public usage of LADB began in January, 1980. At present, LADB makes available 772,483 observations in the areas of hematology, clinical chemistry, pathology and growth from 26,700 animals of 9 species (70 strains) voluntarily contributed by 54 governmental, pharmaceutical, chemical industry, private research or educational institutions.

Inquiries about the Toxicology Information Program or any of its products and services should be addressed to: Associate Director, Specialized Information Services, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20209. Telephone: (301) 496-3147.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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